



## ***Your Information Partner Since 1972***

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# CATALOG

# ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

## **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>  
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>  
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>  
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>  
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>  
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>  
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of five program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

## **National Institute of Corrections (NIC)**

<http://www.nicic.org>  
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

## **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>  
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

## **Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically**

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

### **NCJRS World Wide Web**

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered user of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, go to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, go to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

## Contents

The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

NCJRS  
P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
800-851-3420

## TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired

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Rockville, MD  
20849-6000

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## ***Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection***

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

## **Corrections**

### **Capital Punishment 2001**

*Tracy L. Snell and Laura M. Maruschak*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 197020

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cp01.htm>.

Presents characteristics of persons under State and Federal sentence of death on December 31, 2001, and of those executed in 2001. This Bulletin summarizes the movement of prisoners into and out of death sentence status. Numerical tables present data on offenders' sex, race, Hispanic origin, education, marital status, age at time of arrest for capital offense, legal status at time of capital offense, methods of execution, trends, and time between imposition of death sentence and execution. Historical tables present data on executions since 1930 and on sentencing since 1973. Preliminary data on executions in 2002, including State, method used, and race of inmate, are also presented.

### **New Approaches to Staff Safety**

*Robert L. Thornton*  
*National Institute of Corrections*

2003. 140 pp. ACCN 198658

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 011356. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2003/011356.pdf>.

Updates NIC's 1993 publication of the same name. This second edition continues to help community corrections practitioners evaluate training needs related to officer safety by describing staff safety training principles and providing concepts and resources the authors identified as effective in specific training areas. In addition, the new edition focuses more attention on current concepts and standards in officer safety training gleaned from interviews with officers and administrators around the Nation. Many real-life hazardous duty situations are described to help agencies choose appropriate safety tools and training.

### **Serving Families of Adult Offenders: A Directory of Programs**

*James W. Mustin and Donna D'Arville*  
*National Institute of Corrections*

2002. 88 pp. ACCN 198504

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017081. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017081.pdf>.

Updates the *Directory of Programs Serving Families of Adult Offenders* published in 1998. This revised edition lists programs in the United States and Canada that offer services specifically for families of adult offenders. Services include, for example, case management services and visitor centers, parenting education, conflict resolution workshops, self-help support groups, mentoring, public education, drug and alcohol rehabilitation, transitional housing, family reunification support, legal assistance, emergency food, money management, employment assistance, and religious

ministry. Programs are organized by State; those offering services nationally also are listed.

## Courts

### Surveying Communities: A Resource for Community Justice Planners

Leslie Paik  
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2003. 27 pp. NCJ 197109

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197109.pdf>.

Describes the value of community surveys for community justice planners. Conducting a survey requires time, manpower, and the ability to design a scientifically sound questionnaire and analyze its results. This Monograph explains the benefits of community surveys and the survey process. It also relates the experiences that the Center for Court Innovation had in designing, implementing, and analyzing a community survey for the Red Hook Community Justice Center in Brooklyn, New York.

## Crime Prevention

### Principles and Promises: BJA's Plan for the Future

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 18 pp. NCJ 197078

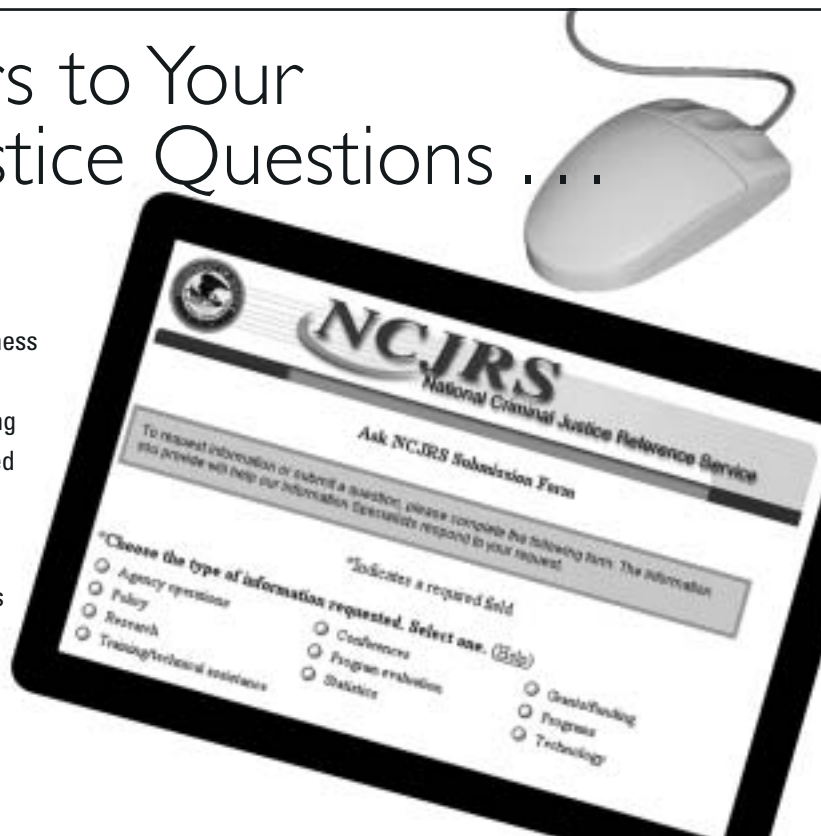
Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/bja/pandp/index.html>.

Identifies guiding principles that will help BJA to better serve its partners in the field by simplifying its procedures, focusing on program results, and providing assistance to its grantees. This document also details promising policy initiatives on several topics: community planning, crime prevention, counterterrorism, law enforcement, adjudication, community and institutional corrections, information technology, and faith-based initiatives. Because the best solutions to criminal justice problems come from the field, BJA's goal is to provide national leadership in criminal justice issues by seeking innovative solutions and promoting them throughout the country.

## For Answers to Your Criminal Justice Questions ... **AskNCJRS**

The simple new look and user friendliness of the AskNCJRS submission form (<http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org>) makes getting answers to your criminal justice-related questions easier than ever before.

NCJRS staff are ready to provide you with answers, resources, and referrals that meet your information needs.



See the new AskNCJRS submission form at <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org> today.



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## Drugs and Crime

### National Drug Control Strategy 2003

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2003. 60 pp. NCJ 198156

*Available free from NCJRS.* Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/policy/ndcs03/index.html>.

Outlines a balanced, three-priority strategy to combat drug use in America and highlights budget aspects of each component. Priority I (stopping drug use before it starts) focuses on the importance of drug prevention and testing programs—particularly those that are research-based and involve the community—and how invaluable they can be in educating young people about the dangers of drug

use and reinforcing a climate of social disapproval of drug use. Priority II (healing America's drug users) emphasizes the crucial need for family, friends, institutions, and people with shared experiences to intercede with and support those fighting to overcome substance abuse. Priority III (disrupting the economic basis of drug trade) aims to break the drug market by making it more costly and less profitable for those involved.

### Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, November 2002

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2002. 93 pp. NCJ 197242

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02>.

# Why Wait for the News?

## Sign Up for OJJDP's Online Subscriptions

Find out fast what you need to know by subscribing to one or both of OJJDP's free electronic services.

### ► Do you want it now?

**JuvJust** e-mails information two to three times per week from OJJDP and the field about new publications, funding opportunities, and upcoming conferences.

### ► Do you want it soon, but with a little more detail?

The **OJJDP News @ a Glance** bimonthly newsletter covers many of the same topics as JuvJust—plus recent OJJDP activities—but in greater depth.

**It's easy to subscribe:** go to OJJDP's home page ([ojjdp.ncjrs.org](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org)) and click on the JuvJust and/or *OJJDP News @ a Glance* buttons.

#### Have a question?

Send an e-mail to [askjj@ncjrs.org](mailto:askjj@ncjrs.org).

#### Have comments or suggestions?

Send an e-mail to [telncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:telncjrs@ncjrs.org).

The logo for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). It features the letters "OJJDP" in a bold, serif font. The "O" and "J" are connected, as are the "J" and "D". The "P" is separate. The letters are black and have a slightly distressed or hand-drawn appearance.

Focuses on local drug markets in the 20 *Pulse Check* cities, including the ease or difficulty with which users and undercover police officers buy certain types of drugs, causes of increased drug market activity, payment methods, means of communications, disposition of cash by dealers, and deterrents to street buys. Telephone interviews were conducted between June and August 2002 with 78 epidemiologists, ethnographers, law enforcement officials, and treatment providers, who discussed many aspects of their cities' drug abuse problems. The interviews reveal that, although a substantial percentage believe the drug abuse problem was somewhat worse in spring 2002 than in fall 2001, the majority believe their communities' situation to be very serious but stable.

### **Wake Up to the Risks of Marijuana: A Guide for Parents**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2002. Brochure. BC 000684

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at [http://www.mediacampan.org/marijuana/Talk\\_Brochure.pdf](http://www.mediacampan.org/marijuana/Talk_Brochure.pdf).

Provides parents with facts about marijuana and encourages them to talk to their children about the dangers of marijuana use. Despite the dangers associated with marijuana, some parents unknowingly consider it to be a relatively risk-free drug. Research has shown that many parents today are ambivalent about marijuana and are more concerned about other drugs such as cocaine and ecstasy. This ONDCP brochure offers insight to answering questions that children may ask about marijuana and provides tips to parents for keeping their children away from marijuana and more active in other facets of life.

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## **Juvenile Justice**

### **Child Delinquency: Early Intervention and Prevention**

*Rolf Loeber, David P. Farrington, and David Petechuk  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 20 pp. NCJ 186162

*Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#186162>.* Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents information on the nature of child delinquency and describes early intervention and prevention programs that effectively reduce delinquent behavior. This Bulletin, the first in OJJDP's new

OJJDP Child Delinquency Series, summarizes the final report of OJJDP's Study Group on Very Young Offenders, *Child Delinquents: Development, Intervention, and Service Needs*. It draws from hundreds of studies to describe the developmental course of child delinquency and delineate key risk and protective factors. It also identifies effective and promising prevention and intervention programs that help reduce the incidence of delinquency and offer significant cost savings to society.

### **Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002**

*Jill F. DeVoe, Sally A. Ruddy, Amanda K. Miller, Mike Planty, Katharin Peter, Phillip Kaufman, Thomas D. Snyder, Detis T. Duhart, and Michael R. Rand  
National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 196 pp. NCJ 196753

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/iscs02.htm>.

Presents the most current detailed statistical information on crime in schools from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population. A joint effort by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics, this report examines crime between 1992 and 2001 that occurred both in schools and on the way to and from schools. Data were gathered from sources such as the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and the Principal/School Disciplinarian Survey on School Violence. According to the report, crime in schools continues to decline. Violent victimization rates for students varied from a high of 59 per 1,000 students in 1993 to a low of 26 per 1,000 students in 2000.

### **Race as a Factor in Juvenile Arrests**

*Carl E. Pope and Howard N. Snyder  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 189180

*Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/generalsum.html#189180>.* Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Analyzes statistics from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System for evidence of racial bias in police arrests of juveniles for violent crimes. Although previous research has explored the degree to which race has an impact on the juvenile justice system, the results have been mixed. Some studies have found evidence of racial bias, while others have found that race is not a significant

factor. This Bulletin focuses on a neglected area of research, the role that race plays in police decision-making. It compares arrest probabilities of white and nonwhite juveniles for violent crimes and finds no direct evidence that an offender's race affects police decisions to take juveniles into custody in such incidents.

### **Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency**

*Gail A. Wasserman, Kate Keenan, Richard E. Tremblay, John D. Coie, Todd I. Herrenkohl, Rolf Loeber, and David Petechuk*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 16 pp. NCJ 193409

*Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#193409>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

Focuses on four categories of risk and protective factors (individual, family, peer, and school and community) that can be critical to preventing delinquent behavior, especially in younger children. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Child Delinquency Series, presents the findings of the Study Group on Very Young Offenders and is derived from the chapters devoted to these essential areas of prevention and intervention in the study group's final report, *Child Delinquents: Development, Intervention, and Service Needs*.

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## **Law Enforcement**

### **Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2000**

*Brian A. Reaves and Matthew J. Hickman*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 14 pp. NCJ 194066

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/csllea00.htm>.*

Reports on a recurring census conducted for the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey that provides the number of employees of State and local law enforcement agencies. This Bulletin presents State-by-State data for sheriffs' departments, local police, State police, and special police as of June 2000. The census revealed that State and local agencies had 708,022 full-time sworn personnel and 311,474 full-time civilian employees; more than 425,000 uniformed officers

had regularly assigned duties that included responding to calls for service.

### **Combating Methamphetamine Laboratories and Abuse: Strategies for Success**

*Matthew C. Scheider, Michael S. Scott, Tom McEwen, Craig D. Uchida, Thomas C. Castellano, Edmund McGarrell, Stacy L. Osnick, Susan Pennell, Carol A. Putnam, and Kip Schlegel*

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2002. 14 pp. ACCN 199242

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=775>.*

Evaluates COPS' first six methamphetamine (meth) grants and suggests ways that agencies can better deal with meth problems in their jurisdictions. In 1998, COPS began funding State and local law enforcement agencies to combat the production, distribution, and use of meth. The grants encouraged agencies to respond to meth problems with advanced technologies and creative problem-solving strategies. This report, part of the COPS Innovations series, focuses on the history of meth problems in each grantee's jurisdiction and the process through which the grants were implemented.

### **Creating an Effective Stalking Protocol**

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and the National Center for Victims of Crime*

2002. 108 pp. ACCN 199243

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=808>.*

Highlights intervention, preventive action, and proactive problem-solving measures that police departments can take to address stalking. This COPS Monograph examines the emergence of stalking, not as a new phenomenon but as a recently recognized significant and widespread problem. It defines stalking as a form of repeat victimization—a behavior shown through a series of incidents rather than a single criminal act—and explores how stalking can be defined by the fear it induces in victims and by the way it disrupts their lives. This Monograph is designed to help police departments address stalking more effectively and



appropriately and outlines effective law enforcement responses to and methods of preventing dangers associated with stalking, particularly the consequences experienced by victims.

### **Walk-Through Metal Detectors for Use in Concealed Weapon and Contraband Detection: NIJ Standard-0601.02**

*Nicholas G. Poulter, Jr.  
National Institute of Justice*

2003. 68 pp. NCJ 193510

*Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/193510.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.*

Describes performance requirements and testing methods for active walk-through metal detectors used to find metal weapons and metal concealed contraband carried on a person and/or concealed by a nonmetal object. This NIJ Standard supersedes the version published in 2000 and addresses concerns from industry, criminal justice, and public safety communities. It also contains definitions to help readers use and understand the information and provides field testing procedures for and

mechanical drawings of three sizes of potentially dangerous test objects: large (e.g., handgun), medium (e.g., knife), and small (e.g., handcuff key, non-ferromagnetic stainless steel knife, screwdriver).

## **Reference and Statistics**

### **Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2001**

*Michael Bowling, Gene Lauver, Matthew J. Hickman,  
and Devon B. Adams  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 195235

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/bcft01.htm>.*

Presents data on background checks for firearm transfers conducted in 2001 as part of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. This Bulletin discusses the number of applications checked by State points of contact, estimates of the number of

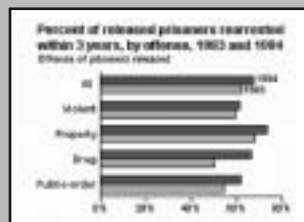
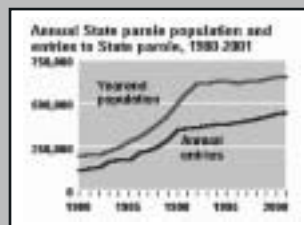
# **REENTRY STATISTICS**

**[WWW.OJP.USDOJ.GOV/BJS/REENTRY/REENTRY.HTM](http://WWW.OJP.USDOJ.GOV/BJS/REENTRY/REENTRY.HTM)**

**Reentry Trends in the United States** includes State and Federal data. It offers the latest information on—

- ✓ Growth of prison and parole populations.
- ✓ Releases from prison.
- ✓ Characteristics of releases.
- ✓ Supervised release.
- ✓ Entries to parole.
- ✓ Success rates for parolees.
- ✓ Recidivism.

From the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.



**INMATES RETURNING TO THE  
COMMUNITY AFTER SERVING  
TIME IN PRISON**

applications checked by local agencies, the number of applications rejected, the reasons for rejection, and estimates of applications and rejections conducted by each type of approval system. It also presents appeals of rejected applications and arrests for falsified applications. Data are collected from State and local agencies by BJS's Firearm Inquiry Statistics program and augmented by data from the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

## ◆ **Victims**

### **Batterer Intervention: Where Do We Go From Here?**

*National Institute of Justice*

2003. 20 pp. NCJ 198823

*Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/conferences.html>.*

Discusses what is known about batterer intervention, identifies gaps in research, and develops ideas

to propel the field forward. This NIJ-sponsored workshop, held January 17, 2002, brought together researchers and practitioners to address several issues: what defines a successful intervention outcome, which evaluation designs are most effective under which circumstances, researcher-practitioner partnerships, and recruitment and attrition issues.

### **Broadening Our Understanding of Violence Against Women Among Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Minorities**

*National Institute of Justice*

2003. 27 pp. NCJ 198824

*Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/conferences.html>.*

Explores what is known and unknown about and how criminal justice and social science providers respond to the dynamics of violence experienced by women from diverse communities. This Web-only report, sponsored by NIJ, summarizes the proceedings of a workshop held in October 2001.



## COUNTER-TERRORISM

Training and Resources for Law Enforcement

**Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement** is now live at <http://www.counterterrorismtraining.gov>.

The Web site was designed to serve as a single point of access to counter-terrorism training opportunities and related materials available from the Federal Government and private and nonprofit organizations. These resources will help law enforcement decisionmakers develop strategic plans for professional training and for local emergency first responders.

Information on the site is broken down by subject:

<b>MISSION</b>	▶	
<b>TRAINING &amp; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>	▶	
<b>CONFERENCES</b>	▶	
<b>FUNDING</b>	▶	
<b>RESEARCH &amp; STATISTICS</b>	▶	
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	▶	
<b>PLANNING &amp; RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	▶	
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	▶	
<b>LEGISLATION</b>	▶	
<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>	▶	



The Web site was developed as a result of recommendations made by the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group, which was convened by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Approximately 30 practitioners and researchers, including representatives from the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services, attended the workshop.

### **Safe Harbor: A School-Based Victim Assistance/Violence Prevention Program**

*Office for Victims of Crime*

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 193464

*Available only electronically at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/safeharbor\\_2003/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/safeharbor_2003/welcome.html).*

Describes the promising practice developed by Safe Horizon in New York to respond to violence in schools. The Safe Harbor program offers intervention and prevention strategies to address both individual and social factors in violent incidents. Safe Harbor involves two components: violence prevention and victim assistance, both delivered in a school-based setting. The program has been replicated in several sites around the Nation. This Bulletin discusses implementation issues and shares the results of evaluations of the program's effectiveness. Teachers, administrators, and others who work with youths will find this information useful.

### **Using Geographic Information Systems To Map Crime Victim Services: A Guide for State Victims of Crime Act Administrators and Victim Service Providers**

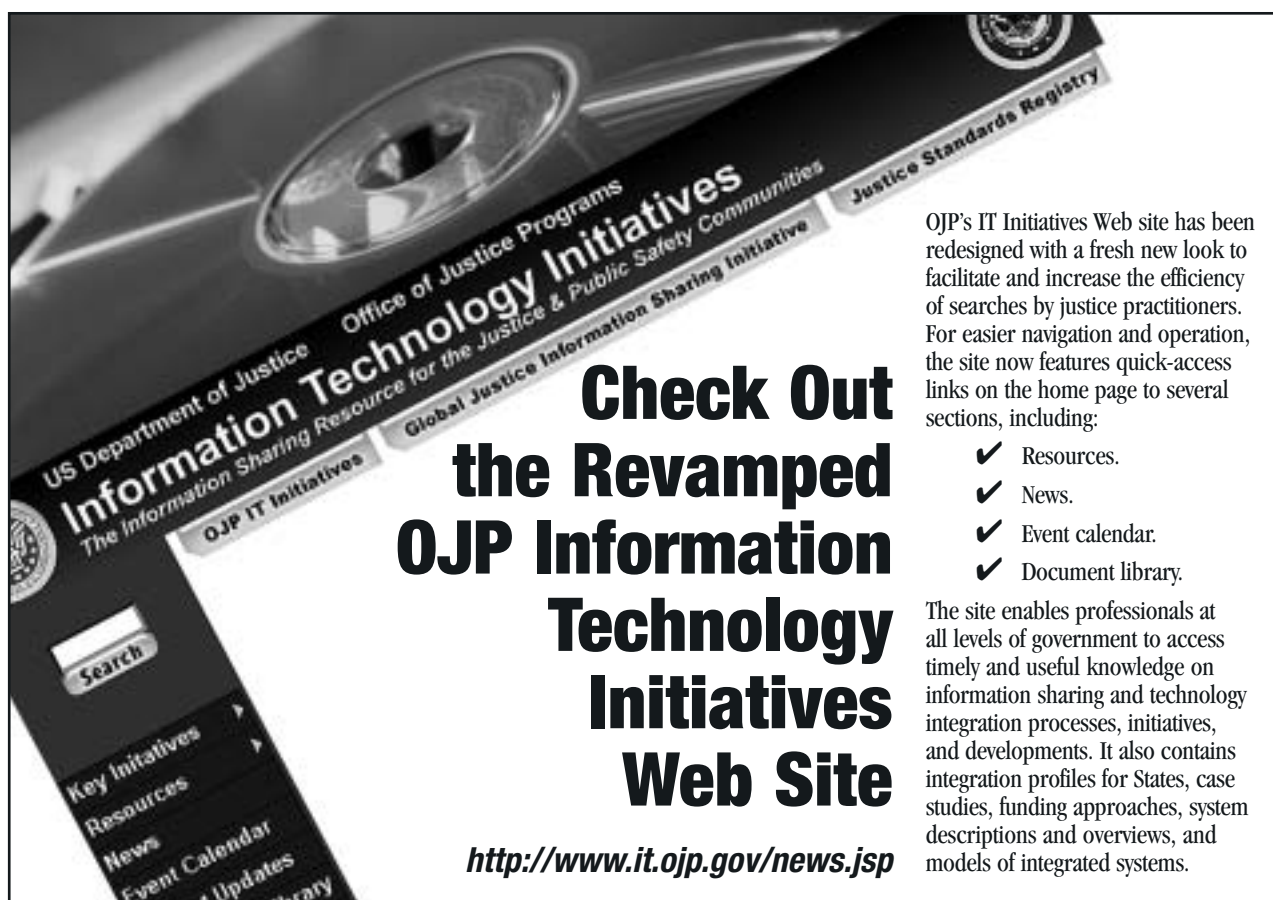
*Debra A. Stoe, Carol R. Watkins, Jeffrey Kerr, Linda Rost, and Theodosia Craig*

*Office for Victims of Crime and National Institute of Justice*

2003. 50 pp. NCJ 191877

*Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/geoinfosys2003/welcome.html>.*

Examines how crime-mapping technologies can be used to develop strategic program and financial plans for maintaining and expanding victim services. This Monograph, cosponsored by OVC and NIJ, illustrates how State administrators and victim service providers can use geographic information systems (GIS), which use powerful visual depictions of multiple layers of statistical information, to interpret and analyze data. GIS software links numerical databases with graphics to create visual images of various types of data in map formation. GIS technology can be used to analyze types of crime by location, victim population groups, locations and service areas of victim service organizations, and other available statistical sources.



## **Check Out the Revamped OJP Information Technology Initiatives Web Site**

<http://www.it.ojp.gov/news.jsp>

OJP's IT Initiatives Web site has been redesigned with a fresh new look to facilitate and increase the efficiency of searches by justice practitioners. For easier navigation and operation, the site now features quick-access links on the home page to several sections, including:

- ✓ Resources.
- ✓ News.
- ✓ Event calendar.
- ✓ Document library.

The site enables professionals at all levels of government to access timely and useful knowledge on information sharing and technology integration processes, initiatives, and developments. It also contains integration profiles for States, case studies, funding approaches, system descriptions and overviews, and models of integrated systems.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## Homicide Studies

Volume 6, Number 4, November 2002

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243). Annual subscriptions: \$79 individual, \$398 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Similarities in Homicide Trends in the United States and Canada: Guns, Crack, or Simple Demographics?" by Jane B. Sprott and Carla Cesaroni

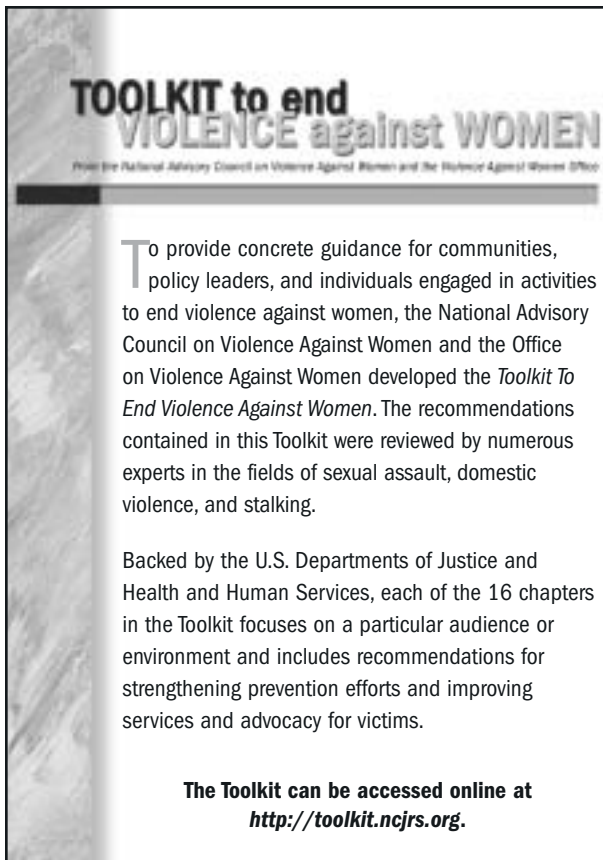
(pp. 348-359). Uses Canadian homicide data from 1974 to 1999 to investigate the role of changing demographics in homicide rates. Although the decrease in U.S. homicide rates in the mid- to late 1990s resulted from changes in the availability of guns, crack markets, and demographics, the first two explanations are less relevant in Canada. Data analyses reveal that changes in demographics appear to account for approximately 14 percent of Canada's decreasing homicide rate, a percentage almost identical to that in the United States. Thus, although the homicides are qualitatively different in the two countries, demographics appear to account for a similarly small proportion of the change of rates in both countries. Unlike the United States, however, the increase in Canada's homicide rates in the late 1980s and early 1990s was not concentrated among young age groups but across several age groups.

## International Criminal Justice Review

Volume 12, 2002

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* College of Health and Human Sciences, Georgia State University, P.O. Box 4018, Atlanta, GA 30302-4018 (404-651-3660). Annual subscriptions: \$18 individual, \$25 institutional.

"Research Note: Punishing Juvenile Offenders in Russia" by James L. Williams and Daniel G. Rodeheaver (pp. 93-110). Examines the police and court dispositions of juveniles arrested for serious offenses in Russia from 1990 to 1999. The total crime rate and the number of arrests and convictions for juveniles all increased dramatically during this period; however, juvenile rates began to decline after 1993 following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Although juvenile crime rates were higher than overall crime rates for each year of this study, the rate of increase was significantly higher for overall crime (53 percent) than for juvenile crime (31 percent). Most juveniles were arrested for theft. The authors noted an unexplained pattern of significantly lower arrests and convictions for rape. About half of serious juvenile offenders arrested during this period were convicted of some offense; half of those who were convicted were sentenced to some form of incarceration (after 1996, all of those convicted received some form of incarceration). Overall, findings indicate a similarity in delinquency with Western countries.



**TOOLKIT to end  
VIOLENCE against WOMEN**

From the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women and the Office on Violence Against Women

To provide concrete guidance for communities, policy leaders, and individuals engaged in activities to end violence against women, the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women and the Office on Violence Against Women developed the *Toolkit To End Violence Against Women*. The recommendations contained in this Toolkit were reviewed by numerous experts in the fields of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.

Backed by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services, each of the 16 chapters in the Toolkit focuses on a particular audience or environment and includes recommendations for strengthening prevention efforts and improving services and advocacy for victims.

**The Toolkit can be accessed online at  
<http://toolkit.ncjrs.org>.**

## Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Volume 18, Number 2, February 2003

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from* Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$159 individual, \$653 institutional. Add \$48 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Reporting Assaults Against Juveniles to the Police: Barriers and Catalysts" by David Finkelhor and Janis Wolak (pp. 103-128). Examines what features of crimes, victims, and families predict the recognition of victimizations as crimes, and what characteristics instigate or prohibit the reporting of such incidents to the police. Based on interviews with 157 parents/caretakers in households in which a juvenile was sexually or physically assaulted, assaults were more likely recognized as crimes if they were episodes involving adolescent (as opposed to pre-adolescent) victims, female victims, adult and

multiple offenders, physical injuries, and families who had prior experiences with police. Fifty-five percent of the episodes were recognized as crimes. Among those who recognized episodes as crimes, actual reporting to the police was influenced by several factors, including the perpetrator being an adult, the family having been advised to report, the family having had prior experience with the police, the family believing that the police would take the episode seriously, and the family perceiving that the child was still in danger. Thirty-three percent of episodes were reported to the police. Reporting was less likely for assaults that occurred at school. The findings, particularly a family's prior experience with the law and beliefs about whether police consider incidents serious, suggest that communities can enhance the reporting of juvenile victimizations by increasing the frequency of police-community contact and by having police emphasize the seriousness of and their interest in offenses against juveniles. —◆

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## Community-Based Initiatives

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at [www.ncjrs.org/puborder](http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder). Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

### ***Getting the Community Involved***

Community justice initiatives are collaborations among justice system agents, such as prosecutors, judges, and probation officers, and community representatives, such as local merchants, residents, clergy, and school officials. After establishing a working partnership, a collaborative team can develop crime prevention strategies and new approaches to public safety as alternatives to incarcerating those who commit crimes.

Community policing initiatives allow law enforcement personnel to strengthen their relationships with community residents in an effort to reduce and prevent crime. Police officers seek to earn the respect, confidence, and trust of community members to achieve these goals.

Community antidrug coalitions unite all facets of society—families, schools, law enforcement agencies, businesses, media, faith-based institutions, and local government—to promote a drug-free community. Such coalitions can develop more effective methods to fight drug crime and design better programs to coordinate antidrug approaches.

Community corrections grew out of a need for more intensive aftercare of offenders when they are released from prison. Community corrections integrates preexisting work-release programs with a community's ideas about the penal system and the role ex-offenders play in society.

Faith-based initiatives assist communities that lack community support and funding. To fill the gap, well-established churches and other faith-based institutions often establish outreach ministries to provide offenders with social, educational, and employment services.

Citizen involvement initiatives involve community members in developing programs to reduce local crime rates. Many citizen-based programs have been designed in conjunction with local law enforcement to establish more effective crime prevention teams.

### **Publications**

#### ***Citizen Involvement***

##### **Comprehensive Responses to Youth at Risk: Interim Findings From the SafeFutures Initiative (NCJ 183841)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/183841.pdf>.*

Describes the lessons learned during the first 3 years of OJJDP's SafeFutures Initiative, which focuses on preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency and violence based on research on risk and protective factors and experience with promising strategies.

##### **The "Green Book" Demonstration (FS 200121)**

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200121.pdf>.*

Provides an overview of the Green Book Initiative, an interagency demonstration project that supports the implementation of recommended policy and practice guidelines that address domestic violence and child maltreatment.

### **Keeping Children Safe: OJJDP's Child Protection Division (NCJ 186158)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/186158.pdf>.

Describes the mission of the Child Protection Division, which was established by OJJDP in 2000, and summarizes some of its programs and initiatives.

### **School Resource Officer Training Program (FS 200105)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200105.pdf>.

Discusses the role played by school resource officers (SROs) and outlines Federal efforts to assist with SRO training.

### **The Teens, Crime, and the Community Initiative (FS 200124)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200124.pdf>.

Presents the goals of the Teens, Crime, and the Community Initiative as well as its publications, examples of action projects, and training and technical assistance services.

### **YouthBuild U.S.A. (YFS 00106)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/yfs00106.pdf>.

Provides an overview of the YouthBuild U.S.A. program, in which young adults rebuild their communities and their lives through a commitment to work, education, responsibility, and family.

### **Community Anti-Drug Coalitions**

#### **The Drug-Free Communities Support Program (FS 200108)**

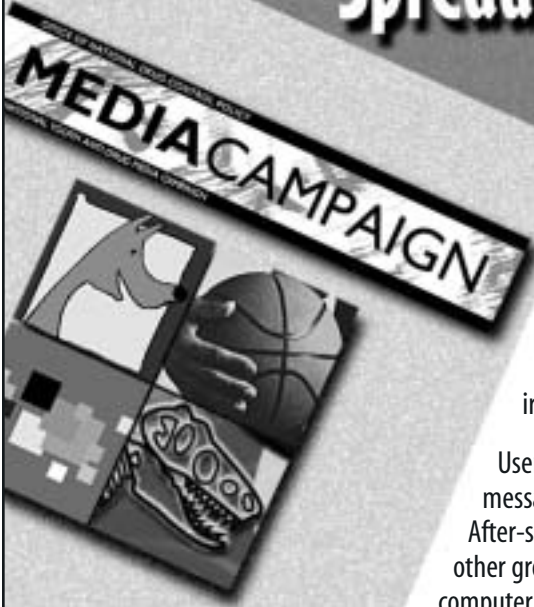
Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200108.pdf>.

Provides an overview of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program and describes the funding available and who is eligible to receive a grant.

#### **Promising Practices: Drug-Free Communities Support Program (FS 200111)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200111.pdf>.

Describes innovative programs that have been established using funds received through OJJDP




# Spread the Word With ONDCP's MessageMaker

MessageMaker is a Web-based tool that makes it easy for adults to cost-effectively create colorful stickers, magnets, iron-on transfers, and other anti-drug materials.

Users can personalize a variety of graphics with customized messages, personal names, and names of clubs and organizations. After-school clubs, youth-empowerment organizations, sports teams, and other groups can quickly and inexpensively make giveaways using their own computer printers and such widely available products as inkjet magnet paper and self-adhesive decal sheets.

To create your own fun materials with **MessageMaker**, visit:  
<http://www.mediacampaign.org/getinvolved/index.html>.



and ONDCP's Drug-Free Communities Support Program grant.

## **Community Corrections**

### **Implementation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program (NCJ 181464)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/181464.pdf>.

Provides an overview of the Intensive Aftercare Program and describes the implementation process and its success during its first 3 years.

### **What Future for "Public Safety" and "Restorative Justice" in Community Corrections? (NCJ 187773)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/187773.pdf>.

Assesses the relative merits of public safety and restorative justice paradigms to determine whether they have a future in community corrections as strategic objectives for probation and parole.

## **Community Justice**

### **Community Courts: An Evolving Model (NCJ 183452)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/183452.pdf>.

Examines the community court movement and its role in a community's daily life.

### **Community Justice in Rural America: Four Examples and Four Futures (NCJ 182437)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/182437.pdf>.

Describes how community justice is flourishing in four rural areas: Boise County, Idaho; Jefferson County, Oregon; Monroe County, Wisconsin; and Burlington, Vermont. The communities encompass small towns, an Indian reservation, and agricultural areas.

### **Developing an Evaluation Plan for Community Courts: Assessing the Hartford Community Court Model (NCJ 185689)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/185689.pdf>.

Assesses the Hartford Community Court model and presents an evaluation plan for community courts to assess their progress and impact.

### **Responding to the Community: Principles for Planning and Creating a Community Court (NCJ 185986)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/185986.pdf>.

Describes the common principles needed to develop a community court and presents the Midtown Community Court in New York City as a case study.

### **Toward the Ideal of Community Justice (NCJ 184448)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000245f.pdf>.

Explores the relatively new concept of community justice and examines the roles and relationships of victims, offenders, and the community as well as the role of the criminal justice system.

## **Community Policing**

### **Bringing Victims into Community Policing (NCJ 196146)**

Available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=497>.

Describes how to enhance community policing by improving collaboration among crime victims, victims service organizations, and law enforcement personnel and includes a model policy on preventing repeat victimization that illustrates how law enforcement can involve victims and victim service organizations in the process.

### **COPS Collaboration Toolkit: How To Build, Fix, and Sustain Productive Partnerships (NCJ 195874)**

Available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/default.asp?Item=344>.

Presents guidance for law enforcement and the community on how to form, develop, and sustain effective partnerships to support community policing.

### **Creative Partnerships: Supporting Youth, Building Communities (NCJ 197718)**

Available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=573>.

Discusses three innovative, partnership-based programs—collaborations between the COPS Office and local agencies—that combat youth crime.

### **Problem-Solving Partnerships: Including the Community for a Change (NCJ 194008)**

Available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=297>.

Evaluates the COPS Office's Problem-Solving Partnerships grant program that helps police departments develop community collaborations and provides recommendations on how law enforcement agencies can implement a problem-solving project.

### **Problem-Solving Tips: A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem-Solving Partnerships (NCJ 196527)**

Available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=441>.

Provides a model of community policing, drawn from the experiences of police officers in the field, that can be used by law enforcement personnel during all stages of implementing community partnerships.

### **Faith-Based Initiatives**

#### **New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century—Faith Community (NCJ 172822)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/new/directions/pdf/bulletins/bltn12.pdf>.

Describes the range of victim assistance programs created by faith-based institutions and ways in which faith communities can more effectively help crime victims.

#### **Public/Private Ventures' Evaluation of Faith-Based Programs (FS 200138)**

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/fs200138.pdf>.

Discusses Public/Private Ventures (P/PV), a non-profit organization whose mission is to improve the effectiveness of social policies, programs, and community initiatives, and presents preliminary results from the group's 10-site demonstration and research project on faith-based institutions' programs for high-risk juveniles.

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## **Web-Based Resources**

### **Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows>

EOWS, part of OJP, is responsible for overall program policy, coordination, development, and budgeting for Operation Weed and Seed. Weed and Seed is an innovative and comprehensive multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. The EOWS Web

site provides information on funding, publications, conferences, and technical assistance.

### **National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)**

<http://www.ncpc.org>

NCPC is a nonprofit educational organization aimed at enabling neighborhood residents to create safer and more caring communities by addressing the causes of crime and violence and reducing opportunities for crime to occur. Through NCPC's Web site, community members and local government officials can browse through snapshots of strategies being used to reduce crime across the United States. The site also has resources about neighborhood watch programs; McGruff®, the cornerstone of NCPC's education and mobilization campaign; public service advertising; and links to training tools and publications.

### **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>

As a component of the U.S. Department of Justice, the COPS Office was created to advance community policing in jurisdictions of all sizes across the Nation. The COPS Office provides grants to tribal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crimefighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. Visitors to the COPS Web site can find information on its initiatives, grant program announcements and application kits, details on training and technical assistance, the most relevant discussions on community policing, publications, resources to implement community policing, and lists of grantees by State.

### **Office of Justice Programs' Reentry Web Site**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry>

OJP's Reentry Web site is a resource for anyone interested in reentry and those actively working to develop and implement a reentry program in their community. The site contains general information and includes new sections devoted to training and technical assistance and State activities and resources. The publications page is organized by subject, and the Federal resources page links to OJP's Federal partners, making it easier to find specific information.

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Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to [tellncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:tellncjrs@ncjrs.org).

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# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

## Final Technical Reports

*Data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN): A Prospective Study of Serious Delinquency in Adolescent Girls* by Dawn Obeidallah-Davis. NCJ 197521. National Institute of Justice, 2002. 56 pp. Grant number 99-IJ-CX-0040.

Examines the prevalence of aggressive behavior in 1,077 Hispanic, black, and white girls between the ages of 8 and 16 and identifies individual, family, and neighborhood characteristics associated with such behavior. Results showed that aggressive behavior in adolescent girls is prevalent; more than one-third of the girls were physically aggressive during the year prior to the study. Girls from single-parent homes exhibited more aggression than girls from two-parent homes. Race/ethnicity was found to moderate the relationship between aggressive behavior and depressive symptoms (a correlation was found among white girls only) and between aggressive behavior and neighborhood characteristics (white girls in more stable neighborhoods were more aggressive, and black and Hispanic girls in more stable neighborhoods were less aggressive, than their counterparts in less stable neighborhoods).

*Law Enforcement and Corrections Family Support: Final Report of the Development and Evaluation of a Stress Management Program for Officers and Their*

*Spouses* by Rudy Arredondo, Sterling T. Shumway, Thomas G. Kimball, Charette A. Dersch, C. Nichole Morelock, and Laura Bryan. NCJ 197900. National Institute of Justice, 2002. 48 pp. Grant number 1999-FS-VX-0005.

Presents the results of an innovative family stress prevention and treatment program for police officers and their spouses. The study contained three components (didactic group presentations, treatment groups, and ongoing support groups led by peer mentors), and findings were mixed among experimental and control groups. The most significant outcome was that those in the experimental group used their employee assistance program benefits more than the control group. No significant differences were found with regard to avoidance-coping strategies or levels of supportive couple behaviors.

*The Origins, Pursuits and Careers of Telemarketing Predators* by Neal Shover and Glenn S. Coffey. NCJ 197061. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 25 pp. Grant number 00-7185-TN-IJ.

Provides details on the lives, careers, and perspectives of 47 men and women who were convicted of Federal telemarketing crimes. The majority of offenders came from hard-working, middle-class, traditional families. Only 13 had previous criminal records. Many subjects reported using alcohol and other drugs. The majority of offenders said they got into telemarketing for the money. Gambling and ostentatious living were commonplace, especially among the younger offenders. Most did not view themselves as "criminals" or what they did as "crimes."

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**Drugs and Crime**

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 197242.** Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, November 2002 (ONDCP). See p. 6.
- ☐ 02 **BC 000684.** Wake Up to the Risks of Marijuana: A Guide for Parents (ONDCP). See p. 7.

**Juvenile Justice**

- ☐ 03 **NCJ 186162.** Child Delinquency: Early Intervention and Prevention (OJJDP). See p. 7.
- ☐ 04 **NCJ 196753.** Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002 (BJS). See p. 7.
- ☐ 05 **NCJ 189180.** Race as a Factor in Juvenile Arrests (OJJDP). See p. 7.

- ☐ 06 **NCJ 193409.** Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency (OJJDP). See p. 8.

**Law Enforcement**

- ☐ 07 **NCJ 194066.** Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2000 (BJS). See p. 8.

**Reference and Statistics**

- ☐ 08 **NCJ 195235.** Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2001 (BJS). See p. 9.

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15-16	47.85
17-18	50.25
19-20	51.45

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